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The text of the articles is illustrated by means of 109 maps, most of which deal with questions of interior or exterior boundaries, 10 charts, which give the internal organization of the 10 departments of national administration, and numerous statistical tables. The index, of 78 pages, is comprehensive and satisfactory; an elaborate system of cross-references suggests kindred topics and, in the case of brief articles, refers to the treatise articles under which the briefer topics logically fall; brief bibliographies, in most cases well selected, are appended to the more important discussions.

In a work of this kind it is, of course, easy to pick flaws. Questions of selection and proportion depend largely upon personal interest or bias, and uniform excellency of treatment cannot be expected from so large a number of contributors. The general plan leaves little to be desired, and the emphasis laid on actual governmental methods in contrast to the usual formal treatment of government is highly to be commended. Some of the longer articles show too clearly the personal views of their writers on questions of a controversial nature; the numerous political terms and slang phrases, many quite self-explanatory, some purely local, and others of antiquarian interest only, might well have been omitted. There are also too many typographical errors, especially in the initials and spelling of proper names. Because of the quality of paper used the volumes are needlessly large and heavy.

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL.

*Amherst College.*

*English Economic History. Select Documents.* Compiled and edited by A. E. BLAND, P. A. BROWN, and R. H. TAWNEY. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914. Pp. xx, 730. 6s.; \$2.00.)

Teachers of English economic history have waited long for a book like this. Collections of continental sources, like those of Fagniez and Keutgen, which are in some respects model editions, have nevertheless been almost useless for class purposes. The field of these books is removed from the primary interests of English and American students, the period is restricted to the Middle Ages, and, worst of all, the texts are printed in languages which the ordinary student can not or will not master. In contrast, this new book covers English economic history down even to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and supplies its documents in the lang-

uage of today. The reviewer, in scanning the table of contents and turning the pages, is so impressed with the richness of the material which the book provides for the instruction of thoughtful students, that he is inclined to rate this single volume as equal in efficiency to a whole library of the usual secondary authorities. Luckily the teacher is not confined to the rigorous alternative of choosing one or the other; and the collection will doubtless give the best results, as the compilers suggest, when it is studied in conjunction with some good manual.

The book is divided into three parts. The first (pp. 1-223) covers the Middle Ages, with chapters on the early manor and borough, the feudal structure, the Jews, the manor, towns and guilds, economic policy and the fiscal system. The second part (pp. 231-476) comprises the period from 1485 to 1660, and covers corresponding topics, with a chapter on poor relief and the regulation of prices; the third part (pp. 482-711) extends to 1846, and includes a special chapter on labor combinations. Each chapter is preceded by a brief introduction and bibliography, and the book closes with an index.

The collaboration of several editors appears to be a distinct advantage in a book of this kind; it provides diverse qualifications and insures against onesidedness. The editors have been fortunate, moreover, in securing the advice and assistance of a number of scholars of recognized authority. Altogether they have succeeded to a surprising extent in winnowing out the chaff and gathering in the best grain. Every gleaner, of course, will find something that they have overlooked or rejected. The present reviewer, for example, finds the material on administrative regulation over-extended and would substitute for some of it quotations illustrating mercantilist doctrine, and more adequate material on the topic of internal transportation and trade. He misses statistics in the chapters on foreign commerce; and finds it hard to condone the omission of such pictures of the social and economic structure as are furnished in the estimates of Gregory King and Arthur Young. These are small matters, however, when measured against the positive contributions of the book. It may not be amiss, in closing, to direct attention to the remarkably moderate price which the publisher demands for the substantial volume.

CLIVE DAY.

*Yale University.*